tell but one tale. The United States, England and France have long enjoyed political relations with the Islands. Of these three powers, each one is essential to the prosperity of the Hawaiian Kingdom. It has, therefore, been a cardinal point of the foreign policy of the Government not to favor any one of the three to the exclusion of the others.

France, however, whose conduct toward small and unimportant States is not of that character which the chivalry of Frenchmen implies, took occasion, some two or three years since, to accuse the King of the Islands of violating a treaty, to its detriment, and a French Admiral proceeded to bombard Honolulu. This event was a serious blow to the settlement. It was a question very ill understood at the time both in Europe and America. While the continent was rocking, small Pacific islands might disappear, unheeded. But, to those Islands themselves, the question of their political existence was the first and gravest consideration, and in view of the increasing interest which the United States must always maintain in them, we have recently read with care the documents relating to this French quarrel. Of course a diplomatic correspondence is the very last place to look for information; but in this question there is no other source of intelligence, and from the mass of assumption, bravado, direct assertion and contradiction we have extricated what appears to be the truth of the matter. This tells, however, so entirely in favor of of the Islands-France is so manifestly wrong throughout -her Ambassador, M. Perrin, is so conclusively worsted by Mr. Wylie, the Foreign Minister of the Islands, that we were disposed to imagine there was semething we had not seen, until we observed that the documents were complete, and that M. Perrin had returned to France for further instructions. The facts are

France has had much less intercourse with these Islands than either of the other Powers. In 1829 two French vessels touched at Honolulu; in 1838 three, in 1840 two; in 1841, one; in 1842, five, and in 1843, fourteen. During 1824, '5, '6, '7 and '8, ne French ship arrived except one in 1827, which landed Missionaries.

In this same time, between 1824 to 1843 inclusive, 1,377 American vessels and 303 British had arrived. In 1850, while there were 211 American whalers, and 277 American merchant vessels, there were but 14 French whalers and 8 French merchant vessels. These are facts which, in connection with the circumstances of the discovery and settlement readily explain why the French language was little understood in the Islands and could not be the official tongue of the Kingdom. The English language represents 845 persons on the islands, the French 33, less than four per cent. The result is that all foreigners trading there are compelled to adopt the English language as a common medium, yet it is one of the complaints of France,-of which the statement is its own refutal,-that the French language is not so current in the Sandwich Islands as the English: a complaint as sensible as that the Islands lie just south and not just north of the Tropic of Cancer.

The grievances of France were origiselly ten, as stated by the French agent at out to discuss them. But before the ous logic and inflexible facts of Mr. Wyllie they dwindled to two; namelyhis persecution of the Roman Catholic faith, and the high duties upon wines, brandies and other spirituous liquors. Inrespect of the first of these, it appears that the and chiefs from the year 1827 to 1839, in order to prevent the progagandism of Romanism among the natives, did institute pringent laws against proselytism. But were not directed against French Catheles more than English or American, and there was no call upon France to leadify herself with Romanism in the

s. However, in 1839 the King ed those laws, and the free toleration Christian creeds was adopted as a de of the Hawaiian Constitution. There are indeed separate schools for Protand Catholics; and the reason is but the schools having originated with Catholic and Protestant Missionaries the Government undertook the charge it would have been as impolitic as belt to alter that arrangement. But

both entirely free-no religious is and upon their religious teachings.
The Protestant, and so are

nearly all the State officers, and if other tests are to be demanded of men than their peculiar fitness for the post to which they are called, it is a principle as applicable to other departments as to that of education, and which logically leads to a separate Catholic government for the Romanists and a Protestant government for the Protestants. A moment's thought shows that among a population of which the vast majority is strongly Protestant, no greater toleration than this is possible. It is more than we have in the State of New-York, where no separate Roman Catholic or other sectarian school is allowed. The teachers in the Hawaiian schools of both kinds are equally paid, but from the majority of Protestant children, it results that the average of State allowance is actually larger for each Catholic child than for the Protestant, the former being 94, and the latter 91 cents. Adding to these facts the statement that this principle of toleration has fairly obtained in practical operation upon the Islands, and it is clear enough in this particular, also, that France has sought, rather than found, an occasion of difference. With the other point, that, namely, of the

restrictions upon the introduction of spirits, we must be brief. By an article in the Treaty with France, the Sandwich Islands reserved the right of imposing such duties upon spirits as should not amount to a prohibitive duty. In pursuance of a desire to prevent drunkenness among the natives, a very high duty, \$5 a gallon upon brandy and spirituous liquors, was imposed by the Government. This did not include English beer and ale, but applied to all brandies and other spirits imported from whatever nation. Now the injury of this duty to France is strictly a matter of statistics. A high duty upon any article may theoretically limit its consumption ; but the practical result must be looked for in the figures, and singularly enough,-and so far as France is concerned, conclusively enough, - it appears from the tables submitted to the Legislature of the Islands, that the effect of this high duty has been eminently beneficial to the consumption of French spirits, while it has been very injurious to that of British and American. The reasons of this are for the consideration of the Hawaiian Government: the fact itself destroys the claim of France. In truth, the whole action of France toward the Sandwich Islands, in this matter, is a repetition of that of England toward China, an attempt to impose its commerce upon a weaker power.

The French agent insisted further upon an unjust exception imposed upon French whalers at Honolulu, which allegation was equally disproved by the Foreign Secretary, who showed that the complaint was destitute of the slightest foundation. Is it surprising, therefore, that after a few months of correspondence and conversation, M. Perrin, the French agent, returned to France for further instructions?

The result of his report at home has not yet transpired. But the difficulty directly affects American interests in this way, that when a French Admiral appeared before Honolulu in March, 1846, he forced a treaty upon the King which was under-stood to be reciprocal, and under that treaty extensive operations were undertaken by American merchants resident in the Islands. and by the refusal of France to ratify the treaty, even after M. Guizot, then Foreign Minister of that country, had stated that it was acknowledged by his Government, great losses were sustained. One important case of claims arising from this state of things is still pending.

In a community of races and interests so mixed as that of the Hawaiian Archipelago, there cannot fail to be a myriad interests in opposition. But the French part of that oppostion is puerile, and the Sandwich Island chapter of its foreign policy is flattering neither to the ability, humanity or dignity of that nation.

Employment for the Poor.

As many of us are aware, a vast number human beings are constantly suffering in the world or the want of profitable employment. I do not inude such as will not work—of this class, however, for the want of profitable employment. I do not in-clude such as will not work—of this class, however, there are not so many as is generally supposed—but such as will when anything is to be gained. To furthere are not so many as is generally supposed—but such as will when anything is to be gained. To furnish employment, then, is the true policy, in order to relieve much suffering. But how this is to be done, or why it is not done through the operations of men, is the paint at which we wish to arrive. To my mind the answer is clear. It is because the said operations are carried on to teo great an extent by machinery. And to illustrate this, let us consider the whole products of the world at the present time, from the soil workshops, &c., and the changes made, through machinery, in the mode of producing the same since the different commodities came into use. Or, let us suppose the same amount to be now produced in the original manner. Would not the labor of all the indigent population be required! Some one may say it would, and more besides, and hence the necessity for machinery. But this reply does not meet the case, so long as by the use of machinery, the means of support for the people is cut off, by superseding the necessity for their labor.

The excess of machinery then, Mr. Editor, is what I object to, and what I cannot but regard as the evil which afflicts the people at this particular time in the history of the world. But is there a remedy! Can there be one in the nature of things! I think there is a remedy; if not entire, it would be in part, and that its application would not materially disturb the present organization of society, further than to produce such effects as for which all good men wish. And what the remedy is, to my mind, I may, on another occasion, attempt to point out. Moxery.

Remarks.—We consider our correspondents' notions about the present organization of consider our correspondents' notions about the present organization of consider our correspondents' notions about the present organization of consety further than to produce such effects as for which all good men wish.

Remarks.-We consider our correspondents notions absurd-preposterous. In the first place, Machinery cannot be abolished; secondly, its abolition would do harm rather than good to the Poor. Here, for instance, is The Tribune, which could not be published at all without very superior and effective machinery -such as had no existence twenty or even fifteen years ago. We could print something and call it The Tribune, but no half of our present editions could be struck off, and consequently no such expense could be afforded, no such paper printed, as at present. Perhaps more printers might be employed in the absence of such machinery, but we think not; the natural result would be that fewer papers would be printed and more

people live in ignorance.

The owners of machinery will never cansent to destroy it, nor ought they to do so. What remains to be done, then, is to induce the Poor-1. To educate themselves more efficiently for Industry ; 2. To save their earnings so far as possible; 3. To combine their savings so as to own and direct the machinery needed to give the utmost efficiency to their lubor, so that Machin-ery shall henceforth work for and not against them. That is the wholestory. [Ed.

REVOLUTION AND COUNTER REVOLUTION.

As early as the beginning of April, 1848, the revelutionary torrent had found itself stemmed all over the Continent of Europe by the eague which those classes of Society that had profited by the first victory, immediately formed with the vanquished. In France, the petty trading class and the republican fraction of the Bourgeoisie had combined with the monarchist Bour. geoisie against the proletarians; in Germany and Italy, the victorious Bourgeoisie had eagerly courted the support of the feudal nobility, the official Bureaucracy and the army, against the mass of the people and the petty traders. Very soon the united Conservative and Counter-revolutionary parties again regained the ascendant. In England, an untimely and ill-prepared popupar demonstration (April 10.) turned out in a complete and decisive defeat of the movement party. In France, two similar movements (16th April and 15th May,) were equally defeated. In Italy, King Bomba regained his authority by a single stroke on the 15th of May. In Germany, the different new Bourgeoisie governments and their respective constituent assemblies consolidsted themselves, and if the eventful 15th of May gave rise, in Vienna, to a popular victory, this was an event of merely secondary import, ance, and may be considered the last successful flash of popular energy. In Hungary the movements appeared to turn into the quiet channel of perfect legality, and the Polish movement, as we have seen in our last, was stifled in the bud by Prussian bayonets. But as yet nothing was decided as to the eventual turn which things would take, and every inch of ground lost by the revolutionary parties in the different countries only tended to close their ranks more and more for the decisive action.

The decisive action drew near. It could be ought in France only; for France, as long as England took no part in the revolutionary strife, or as Germany remained divided, was, by its national independence, civilization and centralization, the only country to impart the impulse of a mighty convulsion to the surrounding countries. Accordingly, when, on the 23d of June, 1848, the bloody struggle began in Paris, when every succeeding telegraph or mail more clearly exposed the fact to the eyes of Europe, that this struggle was carried on between the mass of the working people on the one hand, and all the other classes of the Parisian population, sup ported by the army, on the other; when the fight. ing went on for several days with an exasperation unequaled in the history of modern civil war fare, but without any apparent advantage for either side-then it became evident to every one that this was the great decisive battle which would, if the insurrection were victorious, deluge the whole continent with renewed revolutions or, if it was suppressed, bring about an, at least momentary, restoration of counter-revolutionary

The proletarians of Paris were defeated, decimated, crushed with such an effect that even now they have not yet recovered from the blow. And immediately, all over Europe, the new and old conservatives and counter-revolutionists raised their heads with an effrontery that showed how well they understood the importance of the event. The press was everywhere attacked, the rights of meeting and association were interfered with, every little event in every small provincial town was taken profit of to disarm the people, to declare a state of siege, to drill the troops in the new manœeuvers and artifices that Cavaignac had taught them. Besides, for the first time since February, the invincibility of a popular insurrection in a large town had been proved to be a delusion; the honor of the armies had been restored; the troops, hitherto always defeated in street battles of importance, regained confidence in their efficiency even in this

kind of struggle. From this defeat of the ouvriers of Paris may be dated the first positive steps and definite plans of the old feudal-bureauratic party in Germany. to get rid even of their momentary allies, the middle classes, and to restore Germany to the state she was in before the events of March .-The army again was the decisive power in th State, and the army belonged not to the middle classes, but to themselves. Even in Prussiawhere before 1848 a considerable leaning of part of the lower grades of officers toward a constitu tional government had been observed, the disorder introduced into the army by the revolution had brought back those reasoning young men to their allegiance; as soon as the private soldier took a few liberties with regard to the officers, the necessity of discipline and passive obedience became at once strikingly evident to them. The vanquished nobles and bureaucrats now began to see their way before them; the army, more united than ever, flushed with victory in minor insurrections and in foreign warfare, jealous of the great success the French seldiers had just attained-this army had only to be kept in constant petty conflicts with the people, and, the decisive moment once at hand, it could with one great blow crush the revolutionists and set aside the presumptions of the middle class parliamentarians. And the proper moment for such a decisive blow arrived soon enough.

We pass over the sometimes curious, but mostly tedious, parliamentary proceedings and local struggles that occupied, in Germany, the different parties during the summer. Suffice it to say that the supporters of the middle-class interest in spite of numerous parliamentary triumphs, not one of which led to any practical result, very generally felt that their position between the extreme parties became daily more untenable, and that, therefore, they were obliged now, to seek the alliance of the Reactionists, and the next day, to court the favor of the more popular fractions. This constant vaciliation gave the finishing stroke to their character in public opinion, and according to the tarn events were taking, the contempt into which they had sunk, profited for the movements principally to the Bureaucrats and Feudalists.

By the beginning of autumn the relative po ition of the different parties had become exasperated and critical enough to make a decisive pattle inevitable. The first engagements in this war between the democratic and revolutionary masses and the army took place at Frankfort. Though a mere secondary engagement, it was the first advantage of any note the troops ac-quired over insurrection, and had a great moral effect. The farcy government established by the Frankfort National Assembly had been allowed by Prusita, for very obvious reasons, to conclude an amistice with Denmark which not only surrendered to Danish vengeance the Germans of Schleswig, but which also entirely dis claimed the more or less revolutionary princi ples which were generally supposed in the Dan ish war. This armistice was, by a majority of two or three, rejected in the Frankfort Assembly. A sham Ministerial crisis followed this vote, but three days later the Assembly reconsidered their vote, and were actually induced to conce it and acknowledge the armistice. This

isgraceful proceeding roused the indignation of the people. Barricades were erected, but already sufficient troops had been drawn to Frankfort, and, after six hours fighting, the insurrection was suppressed. Similar but less important movements connected with this event took place in other parts of Germany, (Baden, Cologne,) but were equally defeated.

This preliminary engagement gave to the counter-revolutionary party the one great advantage, that, now the only Government which had entirely-at least in semblance-originated with popular election, the Imperial Government of Frankfort, as well as the National Assembly, was rumed in the eyes of the people. This Government and this Assembly had been obliged to appeal to the bayonets of the troops against the manifestation of the popular will. They were compromised, and what little regard they might have been hitherto enabled to claim, this repudiation of their origin, the dependency upon the anti-popular Governments and their troops, made both the Lieutenant of the Empire, his Ministers and his Deputies, to be henceforth complete nullities. We shall soon see how first Austria, then Prussia, and later on the smaller States too, treated with contempt every order, every request, every deputation they received from this body of impotent dreamers.

We now come to the great counter-stroke, in Germany, of the French battle of June, to that event which was as decisive for Germany as the proletarian struggle of Paris had been for France; we mean the revolution and subsequent storming of Vienna, in October, 1848. But the importance of this battle is such, and the explanation of the different circumstances that more imme. diately contributed to its issue, will take up such a portion of The Tribune's columns, as to necessitate its being treated in a separate letter. London, Feb., 1852. KARL MARX

WASHINGTON. Presidential Amenities-Stealing in New-

Mexico, Washington, Tuesday, March 16, 1852.

A man is reckoned useful in Washington only as he can be used. He is valuable only as he can be made to advance the value of the stock of some scheme. He is courted only as an adjunct, or direct or indirect helpers in promoting some interest. Many a fresh hand is tickled with the notion that he is noticed and courted for his own sake. Innocent soul! he never dreams that he is wanted for some service for which he is just the chap. Many a young member, who finds himself cheek by jowl with sundry dignitaries and celebrities at a dinner, or an evening party, verdantly fancies that the hon. or is conferred in consequence of the ready discomment by his host of his position, talents, or romise. He never thinks that his feeder is only after his vote and influence. Many a one swells with a fancied importance, which rests on the delusion that the little attentions he gets from certain quarters are intended as a tribute to his merits, a recognition of his parts, an indorsement of his own self admiration. Delicious dream !-Rosy humbug! What is man that any other Washington man should be mindful of him 'unless it be to use him. There is sense in attentions that have an eye to the main chance .-The two great ties of humanity, are the ties of interest and affection. But how much love is there in Washington? Among the gentler sex we admit there are whole mountains ; their hights radiant and glowing with unspeakable glory, and their shining depths sparkling with priceless gems; (we have a personal knowledge on this head, and wish therefore to be considered au. thority,) but on the other, only so much, we fear, as will pay. Of course we except the noble, generous, sympathetic natures. But these are the exceptions, and exceptions prove the rule, it is said, though we never knew why.

Among the gentlemen who are assidious of their attentions at this particular time, are various and sundry candidates for the Presidency. As a general thing they are the most amiable and polite set of men ever seen. Even Uncle Dan relaxes his gruff exterior, and is as busy as anybody preparing for the race. Gentlemen are ate and drank liberally; billet-doux and messages are dispatched, smiles exchanged, hands are shaken, and everybody is astonished to find how welcome they are to Washington. If any one has any Presidential stock to sell, now is his chance to dispose of it. The market is brisk and buyers active. The amount of enforced vi vacity on the market, a good deal of it so well counterfeited as to be taken for the genial glow, is immense. Spring herself is not more bland

and smiling than gentlemen and their friends. Mr. WEBSTER is really quite in earnest. It is aid that a Committee of one from each State hold regular sessions in the city to advance his interests. Gentlemen are about with paper and pencil making note of the daily developments, gathering the precise number of delegates in the North who are already chosen, spotting districts in which to secure their men, and otherwise dabbling in the details of the organization of the Convention. If a man could get up a small pocket edition of a manual entitled "Politics Made Easy," or a "Sure Way to Pack a onvention," it would find a ready sale.

It was the intention of Col. MARSHALL of Ky. get the floor to-day and make an exposé of the extravagant expenditure in the Quartermaster's Department on our frontier posts in New-Mexico. He has an array of precious facts that deserve attention-such, for example, as that a single company of 50 men in the neighborhood of Santa Fé are maintained at a cost of \$4,400 per annum for barracks.

That officers buy houses and let them to brother officers at the modest sum of \$2,200 per annum apiece. That \$60 a tun is paid for hay in a grazing country-\$30 or \$40 a barrel for flour-and so forth, all of which, and various other items, the speech itself, when made, will more fully set forth. Col. MARSHALL will be deserving of great credit for boldness and independence when he shall have exposed this vast piliage upon the Treasury. A member consults his own case and comfort and personal popularity far more by a silent vote on the " Deficiency Bill," than by raking up those things and exposing them to the House and the country.

A new candidate for the Presidency is in the field. A biography of Hon. LINN BOYD was laid upon the desks of all the members of Congress this morning. The prospects of the new andidate are flattering.

Rev. Mr. HILLYER of Ga., expounded Georgia olitics this morning, with great unction. He was followed by Mr. Gippings, in an anti-Compromise speech, marked by his usual force and ability. Parts of it were eloquent and effective, and its general tone of fervid sincerity won a large and patient attention. J. S. P.

The Woodstock, (Va) Tenth Leion, says that Mr. Lorenzo Sibert, of that place, has invented a machine that will turn out from 50,000 to 100,000 bricks per day.

One hundred Clergymen in Pittsburgh, have signed a petition the Legislature, pray-ing for the enactment of a prohibitory Liquor Law. CITY ITEMS.

A HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY .- The Floriats of our City are moving for the fermation of a Horticultural Society, which we presume no other city as large as ours in Christendom is withou Those of Boston and Philadelphia are now entering upon a green old age, with their activity and efficien ey undiminished. These Societies cultivate and dif-fuse a taste for the most refining and human zing infuences of Nature, and serve to neutralize the arti-ficial and narrowing tendencies of city life. Especially to city children, to whom the sight of green fields and shady walks is a festival, the study and pursuit of Herticulture must prove alike attrac-

tive and salutary. Our City numbers among its denizens some huncreds of capitalists, retired merchants and other men of leisure and competence who might devote a por. tion of their spare time to this pursuit with eminent advantage to themselves and their fellow-citizens.— We urge this class to attend the meeting called by the Florists (at Stuyvesant Institute, on Monday evening next.) and give their names and influence to the proposed Horticultural Society. The expense will be triffing.

THE HERMAN RETURNED The steamship Hermann, Higgins, hence for Southampton and Bremen, returned yesterday morning in consequence of having on Thursday, March 11, at 30 min. A.M., lat. 43 35, lon. 56 35, broke the center shaft of the port engine, being at the time 790 miles from New York, at 7 e'clock of the same morning. Having disconnected the port engine, and anticipating a heavy gale from the eastward, deemed it prudent to return. March 14, at 11 P. M., distance 300 miles east of Sandy Hook, saw a large steamship steering E. supposed to be the Franklin, hence for Havre. The passengers express themselves highly pleased with

PRAISEWORTHY LIBERALITY .- We have just heard of an act of practical kindness on the part of one of our Life Insurance Companies, which in these times of mere selfishness and expediency, merits more than a passing notice. We learn, that one of the Insured, in the " Mutual Benefit Life Iasurance Company," No. 11 Wall-st., contrary to the requirements of his Policy, and without protecting it, by what is termed a "sea risk," proceeded on a voyage to Europe : while at sea, under the influence of insanity, he leaped overboard and was drowned Under any and all circumstances, suicide vitiates a Policy of Life Insurance; in this instance, however, the Company viewed the matter through a benevolent medium, and paid to the dead man's widow and his two orphan children, the full amount of \$2,000, for which the husband and father had insured. This act of goodness was performed by the Company cheerfully and promptly, and they deserve credit for

Child's Locomotive. - J. S. Cutts, No. 417 Washington-st., Boston, gets up a 'Locomotive Baby-Tender or Parlor Coacha,' which costs but a trifle and enables one child to take care of another without danger of harm from falls, &c. It is very convenient and useful to those having charge of young children.

COLDEST WINTER .- The average temperature of the winter months since 1838, as recorded in this City, has been as follows :

Year.	Average 3 mos	Year.	Average 3 mos.
1838-39.	27°	1845-'46.	
1839-'40.	284	1846-'47.	294
1840-'41.	28	1847-48.	321
1841-'42.	324	1848-'49.	294
1842-'43.	291	1849-'50.	34
1843-44.	27	1850-'51.	311
1844-45.	304	1851-'52.	26
	lows that the pas		

A CARD-To THE PUBLIC.-Statements

A CARD—To THE PUBLIC.—Statements having appeared in several of the City newspapers, regarding a charge of embezzlement pending against myself and brother, and being given, apparently, as the admitted facts of the case, while they are but a recital of the charges preferred against us by a person in Canada, who hats been actuated by motives very wide of a desire to serve the ends of public justice, I beg to state that many of the items, introduced by way of embellishment, into those statements, are at direct variance with the simple truth. Est would probably be unavailing, and might be considered to be in bad taste, for me to offer here a mere plea of innocence, but surely it is not too much to ask that the public newspapers should abstain from doing further prejudice to us, and that the public, our acquaintances, and our friends, should await the result of a full investigation of this matter, before forming any judgment unravorable to us.

The fifth day of April, the first day of the next term of the Court of Sessions, and the earliest which could possibly be granted to us, has been appointed for a hearing, and on the result, we confidently anticipate a complete refutation of all the charges laid against us, with a consequent exposition of the gross abuse—by our accuser—of the laws of this State.

These laws, so useful and necessary in the execu-

These laws, so useful and necessary in the execu-tion of public justice upon fugitive criminals, have in this case been prostituted to the attempted en-forcement of the payment of an alleged debt, which could not be substantiated in our Civil Courts, no such debt being in reality due.

GRORGE WATSON.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE .- On Wednesday morning, about 14 o'clock, a fire broke out in the store No. 89) Bowery, occupied as a paper-hanging estab-lishment. Owing to the light and inflammable nature of the material in this store, the flames spread rapdly, communicating to store No. 89, occupied by Mr. Blauvelt as a chair manufactory. A m citing scene now took place, the inmates of the upper part of the building having their retreat entirely cut off by the progress of the flames. From the third story could be seen men, women and children at the windows, extending their arms and imploring for help. A ladder was procured from a paint-shop in the vicinity, by which two men escaped, leaving several women in the burning building.

escaped. leaving several women in the burning building.

The ladder, being a little short the women and children were afraid to venture on it; by this time the front of the building was entirely enveloped in smoke and flame. At this critical moment, James Mount, Foreman of Hose Co. No. 14, at the risk of his life, rushed up the ladder four times successively, and succeeded in saving two women and two children, bringing them down bodily, in his arms. After the fire was subclued the bodies of Henry Miller and Robert Eifler were taken from the premises, horribly burned and scalled.

Robert Eister were taken from the premises, horribly burned and scaledd.

Miller was taken to the Fourteenth Ward Station House, where he expired shortly after. Eister was taken to the Tenth District Station, where his wounds were properly dressed, after which he was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. Slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. Sergeant Ackerman, of the Tenth Ward Police, distinguished himself by rushing through the flames and saving a child that was laying at the head of the stairs. Captain Bradford, of the Tenth Ward, with a large force of men, was on the ground and rendered material aid to the firemen.

BILL OF MORTALITY .- The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 6th day of March to the 13th day of March, 1850:

Men, 63; Women, 81; Boys, 134; Girls, 107.-Total, 405.

Total, 405.

DISTARES — Abscess I, Apoplesy 19, Asthma 2, Atrophia 2, Bisecing I, Burnet or Scalded I, Bronchius 6, Cascer I, Gatarth I Casualtics I, Cholers Infantum 2, Colic I, Consumption 51, Casvalionas 27, Cropy 13, Congestion of Luage 1, Distribution 19, Casvalionas 27, Cropy 13, Congestion of Luage 1, Distribution 1, Cyanceia I, Distribution 1, Cyanceia I, Distribution 1, Cyanceia I, Distribution 1, Cropsy 11, Propay 11, Propay 12, Prove Remittent 2, Fever Scarlet 1, Fever Public 2, Fever Typhus 24, Fever Congestive 1, Fever Nervous 2, Heart, Disease of 10, Hooping Cough 4, Insultion 1, Inflammation of Brain 13, Inflammation of Boulet 7, Inflammation of Caret 3, Inflammation of Lunger 35, Inflammation of Liver 3, Interpretace 1, Janualtic 1, Killed of Murdered 1, Marasurus 11, Massles 1, Mertification 1, Neuralgin 1, Scrofula 3, Small Pox 10, Spinal Disease 1, Sprue 2, Safocation 3, Testhing 5, Unceration of Throat 3, Unknown 8, Worms 1.

1; Frank 1; British Por Hespital, Black.

From Housital, Bellevue, 15; Small Por Hespital, Black.

Well's Island, 1; Lansatic Aspivan, do. 1; Randad's Island,

2; City Hespital, 2; City Prasan, 1; Alms House, Black.

well's Island, 4; Colored Grome, 1; Colored Orphan Asylum, 1. Colored persons, 9.

Interments returned from Ward's Island, 63.

ARREST ON SUSPICION OF MURDER .- OF Tuesday evening a man named Patrick Smith was arrested by Officer Quinn, of the Eighteenth Ward, on suspicion of having murdered Wm. Furleng, who

was on Tuesday found dead in the house corner of Thirty-second at. and Found ar., where he lived. Marks of windence were found on the body of the feecess. As the excited the suspicious against Smith who is also an it made of the same house. The body was conveyed to feeles un floopital, where the Corner will hold an inquest. Mean while Smith remains in custody to await the finding of the Jury.

Fire. - On Wednesday morning at an carly hour a fire house out in the dry goods store of Thomas G rean. No 256 Bleecker at. The fire was confined to the large show-window, where it first originated. It was caused by some defect in the gas pipe. Damage about \$50.

SUPERIOR COURT-Before Judge Sand. SUPERIOR COURT—Before Judge Sandford —Luke Blackback ast Oliver C. Putnum.—To recover damages of osteratant, already referred to, for
making a charge against plaintiff of having taken
aiver plate, dc. but which was, at the time, or defendant's own premises already referred to. The
Court charged that if the plate was mislaid through
carelessness of plaintiff, there was probable cause—
if misland through the fault of defendant, there was
not. Verdict for plaintiff, \$500.

Patrick Creeden agt Patrick Dickie.—To recover
damages for injury to plaintiff a premises in Canalst., by water, aiready referred to. The complaint
was dismissed.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—Sigted Session—Monday March 15, 1832.

Present—Jonathan Tratter Esq. President, in the chair,
Assistant Ald. Brown. Tait, Marbatt, O'Brien, Radman,
Breaden, Woode are. Hing, Weits, Anderson Bonton, MaGowan, Wright, Wheenam, Barker, Rogers, Valentine,
Branto, McConkey.

Petrinon—By Assistant Ald. McConkey, of James W.
Nicholson, and others, to have 36thest, paved from 10th to
Rheav. To Committee on Streets.

By Assistant Ald. Risg of James Fowler and others, for
permission to use Coron water to sprinkle the streets. To
Committee on Croton Aquediot,
To Committee on From Streets.

By Assistant Ald. Sociawan, of John T. Farish, that
9thest, between 5 and 5 thest, be regulated and graded.
To Committee on Roads

By Assistant Ald. Valentine, of Charles Garrison and
others, for Hose Carrisgo, to be located in 1st av., near
28th-st. To Committee on Free Department.

Reports—Of Committee on Police in favor of paying
Dr O. M Needham for medical services. Adopted.

Prom Board of Aldermen—Resolution, that Dutch-st.
be lighted with sas Concurred in

Also, appointing Myer Masten a Commissioner of Beede,
in prace of Joseph E. Palmer, removed from the city. Te
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Also, that Hone Co. R. J. and Engine Co. No. 13, be
alsowed second stery of their houses when they become
vacant. Cencurred in.

Report in favor of rounding corners of Broadway and
other streets. To Committee on Streets.

Report in favor of rounding corners of Broadway and
other streets. To Committee on Streets.

Report in favor of rounding corners of Broadway and
other streets. To Committee on Streets.

Report in favor of rounding corners of Broadway and
other streets.

Report in favor or reorganizing Engine Co., No 41. Con-curred in.

Report in favor of purchasing a lot in 12th st., near Avenue C. on which to build a house for Engine Co. Ro. 12. Concurred in by the following voice, viz. Affirmative—The President, Assessant Ald. Brown, Tait, Mahoatt, O'Bries, Redman, Rueaden, Woodward, Ring, Wells, Anderson, Boutus, McGowan, Wright, Wheelan, Barker, Rogers, Valentine, Brasto, the Couley.

Report in favor of reorganizing Engine Co. No. 26. Con-curred in.

Report in favor of reorganizing Engine Co. No. 38. Concurred in.

Also, in favor of reinstating John L. Gannin ava firemen.
Concurred in.

Message from His Honor the Mayer, with vete on an Ordinance to amend Ordinance, organizing the expariments (in relation to the City Inspectors Office.) Ordered to be entered on minutes.

Action of Board of Aldermen adopting Ordinance amending Ordinance, a.c. as to becausing night Seavengers, S.c., not withstanding veto of His Honor the Mayor. Concurred in by the following veto viz. Africative—The President, Assistant Ald. Brown, Tait, O'Brien, Breaden, Woodward, Ring, Wells, Anderson, Button, McConkey—14. Negative—Mabbatt, Rodman, Wright, Barker, Rogers, Valentine—5.
Communications from the Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies relative to enlarging House of Engine Cos. No. 30.

Report referring the petition of Harvey Reynolds to the Costen August Department, with power. To Commit-

Supplies relative to enlarging House of Engine Cos. No. 48 and No. 30.

Report referring the petition of Harvey Reynolds to the Croton Aqueduct Department, with power. To Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department
Report in favor of paying D. Irvin \$9.31, and deducting it from sum due contractors for fangging tithest, between the and Tiheavs. To Committee on Assessments.
Report in favor of accurating mud from between pieces Nos. 41 and 42, N. R. To Committee on Wharves, &c. Reports in favor of remitting personal tax of H. C. Livingston, James C. Church, Win, H. Brown, and E. E. Bidler; reducing personal tax of W. A. Delavan and Rev. Miles Standah; in favor of canceling tax sale of property of the 6th-at, Church. To Committee on Finance.
Report directing Croten Aqueduct Board to investigate the charge made for Coton water on property of Wm. L. Wood. To Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.
Report in favor of appointing Dr. Moore and McDonnell as physicians to vaccinate the poor of the upper part of the City. Concurred m.

Petition—By Assistant Ald O'Brien, of Mr. Pond and others, for Sawar in Vandewater-st., to Committee on Sowers.

Whereas. Application is a series of westchester County for the privilege across the Harlem River at or near the terminus of the 2d-av; and
Whereas, When the Croton Aqueduct was building, the inhabitants of Westchester County used every exertion before the Legislature to compel the Common Council to build a bridge for the Aqueduct of sufficient height so as not to obstruct the mavaga sen of the and river; and
Whereas, There are now three bridges over and river, some of which must eventually be removed as that section of our island improves. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to remonstrate sgainst the passage of said bill, and and the Legislature to stay further proceedings in the matter, until the Common Council have time te examine into the merits of the same. Adopted.

By Assistant Ald Redman Resolved, (If the Beard of Aldermon concur.) that a Resolved, (If the Beard of Aldermon concur.) that a Committee of three from each floard, be appointed by the Chair to inquire into the present pecuniary condition of the Cuba prisoners, lately arrived from old Spain, with power cuba prisoners, lately arrived from old Spain, with power cuba Controller to draw his warrant for such aum

to cause the Controller to draw his warrant for such sum or sums of money as a majority of the Joint Committee may deem necessary for the present relief, and sum not to exceed \$1,000. Lost, 10 to 9, not being a required for appropriations, a majority of all the members elected.

By Assistant Ald. Run:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Streets notify the owners of property Nos. 21 and 23 Day at the have the bricks and rubbish removed for though from the sidewall in front of said poperty; and if asid owner does not have the bricks and rubbish removed by Thursday, March 19, then the Superintendent have the same removed, and charge the expense to the owner of said property.—Adouted.

then the Superinendest have the same removed, and charge the expense to the owner of said property.—Adopted.

By same, that the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies advertine for proposals for building a house for Hose Co. No. 33, lately purchased for that purpose, at No. 118 Sullivan-st. VIII'h Ward. Adopted.

By Assistant Ald. Mabbart, that permission be given to Peter V. Lockwood to law a crosswalk, at his own expense, from the head of Pier No. 27, North River, to opposite No. 161 West at Adopted

By Assistant Ald. Brandes, that two gas lamps be placed in front of Transfiguration Church in Chambers-st.—Adopted.

in front of Transfiguration Church in Chambers Adopted,
By Assistant Ald. Bouten, that the Committee on
Wharves, &c., report to this Board the propriety of extending the bulkheed from Birington-at in a line of East-at, to
the middle pier between Stanton and Rivington.
Report relative to 6th-av Railroad, with remonstrance,
was, or motion, taken from the table and referred bank to
the Special Committee.
The Board then adjourned to Thursday afternoon, at 6ofclock.

From the minutes. EDWARD SANFORD, Clerk.

BROOKLYN ITEMS. TEMPERANCE.-The cause of Temper-

ance is onward and upward. The Fifth Ward Temperance Alliance. Brosklyn, is doing good business; on the 12th inst 30 signed the pledge. Addresses by Messrs. Alvy, Poer, Palmer and the Rev. Mr. Noyes. They meet every Thursday evening, corner of Green-lane and Front-st., Brooklyn. COURT OF SESSIONS -A few cases, of no

general interest however, were disposed of in this Court on Tuesday. The Grand Jury presented 44 bills of ind ciment, (13 of which are for felony,) and having concluded iter labors, were discharged for the term with the thanks of the Court. COURT MARTIAL -A Court Martial com-

menced on Tuesday evening at the City Armory, for the trial of Capt. Robert B. Clark, of the Light Guards, for disobecience of orders in retusing to parade his company on the 4th of February. The Court consists of Major Jesse C. Smith, Capts. Dodge and Sharp, and Lieut John O'Rourke as Judge Advocate.

New-York Town Meetings-Supervisors ESSEX CO.

Chesterfield Martin Finch Eliza'town. O. Kellogg.

Basex. P. E. Havens Jay. Dan'l Stiss.

Moriah. Jas P Butler. North Elba. T. S. Nash.

M. Hudson. J. Parmenter. St. Armand. Sam. Sam.

Ticonderoga L. Thompson. Westport. D. W. Brams.

Willsborough. D. P. Putnam. Wilmington. H. Beade.

Newcomb. 12.

Considerable attention is beginning to be paid to the cultivation of basket willow in th United States. The annual importation of the article into our country amounts to \$5,000,000, and this, supply is derived from France and Germany, mainly, and costs here from \$160 to \$130 per tun weight.

sail craft have passed down the river during the present season, than were ever remarked before. They generally come out of the Ohio, and are commonly schooner rigged. Ship-building is no longer con-fined to ports on the coast. It is beginning to form an important item in western industrial statistics.

states that the Atlantic postage in 1851 exceeded that of 1850, by more than \$200,000.

The Memphis Appeal says that more

an important item in western industrial state of the Mashington Union